BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1816. [NUMBER 1241.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

GENERAL POST OFFICE

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a Packet is now open at this Office, for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England, by the Lord Cathcart, Free Trader, Captain A. Ross, which is expected to sail on or about the 15th instant.

T. FLOWER,
Post Master General.

Bombay 7th June 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT, the Marine Board will on Tuesday next, the 11th Instant, receive Proposals and treat for the purchase of One thousand one hundred and ninety nine (1199) Teak Planks of 2 inches thick, free from Cracks or other defect.

The Plank, must be submitted to the inspection, of the particular department for which it is required, and such quantity as may be approved to the beforementioned extent, must if ultimately purchased, be delivered within ten days, from the day of purchase; when payment will be made.

The Tenders are to specify the size of the Plank, the price per hundred Guz, and the place, where it is to be viewed, and no Tender can be noticed, unless the Party or some person on his behalf, attend, to answer if called for.

By Order of the Marine Board,
R. MORGAN,
SECRETARY.

BOMBAY
Marine Board's Office
7th June 1816.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર કોથી આપીએ ચએ

આવતા એંગલ વારને દીને તા ૧૧ મી આએ મહીના નીએ મરીન ઔરડઓ પરપોજલ લેશે બાબત એંજે જય (૨) જારાં પાટીઆં શાગનાં એક કુજાર એ ક્રશો ને નેવાંલ્ (૧૧૯૯) શારાં બજાર પ્રતેલાં *

એ પાટીઆં જે ક્રારખાંનાંમાં જોઇતાં કોએ તે થેક્રાણે એ પાટીઆં તપાશી લેશે અને જે પાટીઆંનો જથો ઉપર લખેમા પરમાણે પશંદ ક્રીધાથી અગાર ખરીદ થયા પછી દીન ૧૦ ની મુદતઓ આપવાં પરશે તાર પછી એનાં નાંણાં પગાર ક્રરશે *

એ પરપોજલમાં પાટીઆંની વીગત લખી જનાવે અને એનો પાડ ગજ ૧૦૦ પરમાણે લખે અને એ પાટીઆં જે જગા પર નજર પડે તે જગાનુ નામ લખી જનાવે એ પરપોજલ આપનારો ક્રશે તે ઘણી પોતે અગાર તેની વતી ક્રરક્રોઇ માંનશ ક્રાજર જોઇએ ક્રાક્ર મારે તારે

ક્રાજર રેહે ક્રદાય એ ઘણી નદી ક્રાજર રેએલ્થી એનુ પરપોજલ ક્રબુલ ક્રરશે નદી—તા ૭ મી જુન ૧૮૧૬ *

શ્રી

ક્યાણીર્ક્ષ્વરઘેપે
કેલીષેષ્ટે મગષ્પગી તાગી
ક્ષે ૧૧ ઘ્યાચમણીન્યાત ૧૧૯૯
ષમમ્ભેનઘ્યાષપ ભાગપનીમ્રઉ
મડીષર્ઇચેઘીનંકુગષ્પગેર્ ઘ્ર
ીષપર્ઇઘનભેષ્ટેલીલીમત ઘ્યાપ
યામગીતામગીનઘેર્ડાતઘ્નપોમ
ષ્ટેપતીષ્ટ

ક્રોઘ્રર્ઘેન્યાત મ્રઉમ્રગતીષ્ટ
તીમડેમ્રષ્ટપાઘ્પયામગીતા ન્યા
ષોમ્રુષ્ઘ્નઘ્નક્રમ્રગ્નજે ૧૧૯૯ ઘ્ન
ઙંતમ્રસ્નષ્ઘગ્નઘપ્ષીર્ ક્ષેગીષ્ઘમગી
તીષ્તીમ્રુક્ષેગીષ્ઘમ્રેઉત્યામ્રેમ પા
ગ્રીજ્ઞાઘ્રગીપજ્ઞાતઘ્માષી ત્યાષેષ્ટે
ષઙ્ગેઘ્રગીક્રમર્ઇષ્ટ

મ્રભ્યાચીમ્રંધીસંચી ઘર્ ભેમ્ર
ડાગમ્રચીમ્રીમ્રતપઘ્રેજતેમગેપર્
પાઘ્પગીષેઘ્રર્પોષષ્ટમઈં ભ્યાઘ્પે
પઘ્નપોષષ્ટમગીમ્રીક્ર ત્યામ્રડુન
મ્રેષ્ણીમઉીશેમ્રગીપીચમ્રપેમ્રગષે
ઙષ્તાષમ્રઘમ્રમ્રપભ્યાષઙ્ગીનષ
ષભ્યાષતોઘ્રર્પોષષ્ટ ચઘમ્રગીતીષ્ટ
તાગીક્રુ ૭ ઊીમષનં ૧૮૧૬ ઈષ
પી

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, of the late LIEUT. GENERAL KENNETH MACPHERSON, deceased, heretofore granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to William Kennedy Esq. the Register of the said Court, have been revoked, and that Letters of Administration, with the said Will annexed, have been granted by the said Court to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD of Bombay Esquire, as one of the Constituted Attornies of Lieut. General John Wiseman, the Surviving Executor of the said deceased, and all persons concerned are therefore hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, June 7th 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of the Estate and Effects, of NARRONJEE PILLAJEE VASDEW late of the same place, Hindoo Weaver deceased, may be granted to BHAW NARRONJEE VASDEW, also of the same place Hindoo Weaver, the only Son, and next of kin of the said deceased.

Bombay June 7th 1816,

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of His Excellency the late Vice Admiral Sir SAMUEL HOOD, Bart. having been granted in England by the Prerogative Court of the Arch Bishop of Canterbury, to the Reverend EDWARD LINZEE, JOHN PAGE, Esquire, and Sir ALEXANDER HOOD, Bart. the surviving Executors in the said Will named; All Persons having claims upon the Estate of the said Testator, or being indebted, thereto or holding Property belonging thereto, are required forthwith to state their claims, or pay their debts, or deliver up such property to Messieurs ADRIAN DE FRIES AND COMPANY, the Attornies in India, constituted by the said Executors.

MADRAS,
20th May 2816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, the Co-partnership lately subsisting between JOSIAS DUPRE PORCHER, EDWARD FLETCHER, and JAMES ALEXANDER, carrying on the Business of East India Agents at No. 9, Devonshire Square in this City, under the Firm of PORCHER & Co. is this day, dissolved, by mutual consent, so far as regards the said JOSIAS DUPRE PORCHER, who retires. The Business will henceforth be conducted by the said EDWARD FLETCHER, & JAMES ALEXANDER with the addition of HENRY PORCHER, Son of the said JOSIAS DUPRE PORCHER, under the Firm of FLETCHER, ALEXANDER & Co.—Witness our hands this day.

(Signed) EDWARD FLETCHER,
" JAMES ALEXANDER,
" HENRY PORCHER,
London, 31st December 1815.

TO BE SOLD

BY PRIVATE SALE

A Teak Boat, clinker built, and copper fastened, with masts, sails, and awning complete of 8 Oars, length 28 feet, and only two years old; for further particulars, please to enquire at the office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay 7th June 1816.

TO BE SOLD

BY AUCTION:

AT the Goodown, Captain Lochner's House, on Friday 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, 14 Butts and 36 Hhds. of Pale Ale of good quality.

A CARD.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO. beg leave most respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of the Presidency,

That, on Monday morning next, will be exposed for sale at their Rooms, a fashionable assortment of Haberdashery and Millinery from Samuel Barlow and Son (imported by the Ships of the season.)

Consisting of, Threadlace of different descriptions viz. Pleating, Beading, Footing, Edging, Valenciennes, RichTambour Mecklin, Nett Dresses, Black do. Black Lace square veils, new fancy shaded rich Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Black Sarsnett, White Satin, Yellow do. Rose figured do. White striped Gauze, Sarsnett and Satin Ribbon of different patterns, and various other articles.

BOYCE KEMPT & CO. respectfully acquaint the Ladies, they have just received from England, a small but select assortment of work Boxes of an entire novel Shape, containing independant of the usual articles, very neat and complete writing Desks, and colour Boxes, complete.

Bombay June 8th 1816.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

MOST respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have, just received from England expressly commissioner for the Market, a few Military Saddles from Milroy, Cyder and Perry in S one Bottles from Harper, Plated goods consisting of Table Candlesticks, single and double Branched, with very handsome cut Shades, Sliding Shades, Do. Chamber, Do. and a variety of spare articles.

A select assortment of Bristol Boards and Drawing Paper of sizes, Demi Blotting cases, Black, Roan, and ditto with Pockets. B. K. & Co. beg leave to remind their friends and the public that they have still a small quantity of the Red and White Constantia, commissioned by them from the Cape of Good Hope, warranted of a superior quality.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO. Have received from the present fleet, Beer in Hhds. from Norton and Abbott, Thorpe, Kinder and Harper and Becket and Co.

Claret, Port, Hock, Vin de Graave, Barsac, Priniac, Champagne.

Hams, Pine, Berkley and Closter Cheeses, Salted and Spiced Salmon, Red and Salted Herrings, Jews Beef and Pickled Tongues.

A general assortment of Confectionary from Hoffman, Grocery from Robinson.

An assortment of Oilmans Stores, Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Hats from Borradaile Patent Hats from Ferguson and Ashton, Cassimere of colours and Broad Cloth, Do. from Nason Helme and Co. also a few Yards of Garnett Shawl Cloth, for Ladies Pelices, a very Capital Invoice of Watches from Morrice, consisting of Musical Repeaters, and plain Gold.

Bombay June 8th 1816.

A caution, respectfully addressed to the Inhabitants of Bombay.

The experience of half a century has fully established Velno's Vegetable Syrup to be the only Vegetable Medicine known

s an infallible remedy for a deceased Liver, Asthma, or a Consumption; and in all cases allied to them.

Thomas Canham, Frith Street, Soho London; Nephew and successor of the late Isaac Swainson, sole proprietor of the original recipe for preparing Velnos Vegetable Syrup, and the only legal successor of M. D. Velnos, begs leave to inform the Inhabatants of Bombay that Messrs. Boyce, Kempt and Co. are appointed his sole Agents at Bombay for the sale of the Genuine Syrup of De Velnos, and he respectfully, but earnestly warns those who would benefit by the Genuine Syrup, of the risque and danger they incur, when they do not obtain the Medicine of Messrs. Boyce, Kempt and Co. his sole Agents, by whom it is sold at a Gold Mohur and a half per Bottle, Ready money.

BOYCE KEMPT & CO. being appointed Agents for the Sale of the genuine Syrup of De Velno by Mr. Thomas Canham of Frith Street, Soho, London, Nephew and Successor of the late Isaac Swainson, and Sole proprietor of the original recipe for preparing it, and the only legal Successor of M. De. Velno; respectfully inform those who would enter on a course of this valuable Medicine that they receive from Mr. Canham, at short periods, fresh quantities of it, that they have no concern with spurious preparations or imitations of it Boyce Kempt & Co. beg further most respectfully to add the Medicine is sold at a Gold Mohur and a half per Bottle, Ready Money.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE sale of the rejected Beer, by the Free Trader Princess Charlotte, CAPTAIN LEISHMAN, from London, as advertised in the Bombay Gazette on Wednesday last the 5th Instant, will take place on Monday the 10th Instant, on account of the Shippers at the auction room of EDULJEE CURSETJEE in Meadows Street, being (58) fifty eight Hogsheads of Hodgson's Beer consigned to FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay 7th June 1816.

Bombay, June 8th 1816.

AN arrangement having taken place between *Nadir Baxter* and *Robert Baxter* of the late Firm of *Baxter, Ferrar & Co.* making over to *Eduljee Cursetjee* (a Partner in the same concern) the concerns of *Baxter Son & Co.* and *Baxter Ferrar and Co.* an advertisement to the above effect has appeared in the Bombay Papers, Courier and Gazette, from the 25th of May last up to the 5th instant.

Eduljee Cursetjee begs leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of Gentlemen, indebted to the above concern, to favour him with the amount of their respective debts, at as early a date as possible in order to enable him to pay and clear off all claims on the late Firm of *Baxter, Ferrar & Co.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Commanding Officer of His Majesty's 65th Regiment pursuant to the Articles of War, having directed the Major of the Regiment, to take charge of the Effects and Property of the late Captain JAMES KEITH of the said Regiment, notice is hereby given, to all Persons having any demands on his Estate, to send in their accounts without delay to Lieutenant Colonel FITZSIMON, to the end that after payment of Interment, Regimental Debts, and Quarters, the overplus, if any, may be disposed of according to the said Articles of War. And all Persons indebted to the Estate of the said Captain JAMES KEITH, are hereby called upon to pay the same into the hands of the said Lieut. Colonel FITZSIMON.

By Order of the Commanding Officer,

WILLIAM WARD,
Lieut. and Adjt. 65th Regt.

COLABA, BOMBAY,
27th May 1816.

WANTED,

FOR the use of the Honorable Company's Ship the *Marquis of Huntly*, 5000 Rupees, for which Bills at 90 days Sight, will be granted, on THOMAS GARLAND MURRAY, Esq. managing Owner.—Tenders in Writing, will be received by Captain DONALD Mc'LEOD.

Bombay, 5th June, 1816.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE
ON MONDAY, THE 10TH JUNE,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT HIS ROOMS IN MEDOWS STREET.

VARIOUS Articles of Household Furniture, Silver Ware, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queens Ware, and China Ware.

ALSO

Buggy Horses, Harnesses complete, and several Saddle Horses.

Bombay June 8th 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH MAY 1816.

DOCTOR HILL MORGAN, Medical Store Keeper at the Presidency, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope or Saint Helena, on sick Certificate, for six months from the date of Embarkation.

Bombay Castle 31st May 1816.

Authentic information having been received of the death of Major General W Williamson, on the 24th of July 1815, the following Promotions and alterations are ordered to take place in consequence.

INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel and Major General Richd. Cooke to be Colonel of a Regiment [illegible]—Date of Rank, 25th July 1815.

Senior Major of Infantry, James Lithgow to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Cooke promoted —Do. do. do.

Hon'ble Company's Regiment of Eur. Infantry.

Captain and Brevet Major W. J. Eldridge to be Major, Captain Lieut. W. P. Kempe, to be Capt. of a Company Lieut. James Elder, to be Captain Lieutenant, and Lieutenant George Ronsdon, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Lithgow promoted,—Date of Rank, 25th July 1815.

Ensign John F. Osborne, to be Lieut. vice Steell deceased,—18th Feb. 1816.

Ensign William Lardner to be Lieut. vice Jamieson deceased,—5th May 1816.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1816.

Assistant Surgeon J. P. Weekes is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE
COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1816.

We expected, during the past week, to have been enabled to add to our stock of European intelligence by the arrival of the Marquis of Ely; but that vessel is still due, and we are therefore compelled to revert, for the present, to such articles of news as are to be found in the English papers of December and January, and to the small additional information communicated by the Madras papers.

It is rather singular that the Swallow did not bring out a more detailed report of the Debates in Parliament, in consequence of the message of the Prince Regent, than those we have already published. From the very abstracted form in which these have reached us, we are left very much in the dark, as to the principal topics which will occupy the attention of Parliament during its Sessions, and are unable to form any opinion as to the manner in which the late Treaties, both with France and with the Allies separately, will be received and considered by the Legislature.

We rather think that the discussion of them, will tend to encrease the popularity which Lord Castlereagh has already attained by the exercise of his deplomatic talents, and if the debates which will of course arise upon these important State papers, shall be terminated by triumphant majorities in favor of Ministers, we think it will require some ingenuity on the part of the opposition to bring forward any plausible subject of attack, against the present Government: we are, however, particularly desirous, in the present quiet state of Affairs in Europe, to obtain the reports of the Parliamentary proceedings, as these seem to promise the most interesting materials for judging correctly of the public feelings at home, and will shew in the best possible manner, the consequence likely to result both to Europe and to England, from the termination of hostilities, and the late arrangements which have been made between France, and the Allied Powers.

On Wednesday last, being the anniversary of the King's Birth day, the usual salutes were fired from the Batteries and Shipping in the Harbour, in honor of the day; and in the afternoon, his Excellency the Commander in Chief reviewed the several Corps which are now at the Presidency, on the Esplanade; the firing of the feu de Joye from the whole line of troops which extended to a considerable distance, was done in a very correct and spirited manner, and the fineness of the evening attracted numerous spectators, which made the exhibition of the troops uncommonly pleasing.

The Right Honorable the Governor, entertained the Settlement, in the evening, to a grand Ball and Supper, & the dancing commenced about nine o'clock. Lady Nightingall and Major General Brown opened the Ball, and it was continued, notwithstanding the great heat of the weather, until the company retired to an elegant Supper, after which the dancing again commenced, and was continued till an early hour on Wednesday, morning: almost every person in the Settlement was present on this occasion.

Yesterday the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, consecrated the Church at this Presidency, by the name of St. Thomas's Church; for although the Church was built nearly one hundred years since, no opportunity had hitherto offered of legally consecrating it. On this occasion, the Bishop was met at the door, by the Clergy, and several of the principal Gentlemen of the Presidency—And the Right Hon'ble the Governor and the Members of Council attended the Service.—An excellent Sermon was preached by the Archdeacon.

We are happy to find it is the intention of the Bishop to deliver lectures upon the Litany on the Sunday evenings, during his Lordship's stay at this Presidency.

The Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates of the 1st Battalion 5th Native Regiment in O'Kamundul, have Subscribed one day's pay to the Waterloo Subscription.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has been pleased to appoint Mr. Hungerford, Registrar to the Archdeaconry of Bombay in the room of Mr. Stephenson, deceased.

We understand that an opportunity of sending letters to Europe will occur in the course of ten or twelve days.

[*Bomboy Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.]—On Sunday the 2d instant, by the Reverend N. Wade, John Best, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, to Miss Arabella Robinson.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.—At Bellary, on Sunday, the 12th instant, very sincerely regretted, Capain W. H. West, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, in the twenty seventh year of his age.

On the 22d May, at the house of Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, Miss Presscott, in her 19th year.

EUROPE DEATH.

In Queen-square, Samuel Hood, Viscount Hood of Whitley, in Warwickshire, Lord Hood, Baron of Catherington, in Ireland, and a Baronet, Admiral of the Red, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and an elder Brother of the Trinity House. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son Henry, now Viscount Hood.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieut. Miller, Quarter Master Artillery.

Lieut. Nutt, Engineer.

Lieut. McLeod,

Captain McLeod, Native Infantry.

DEPARTURES]—Assist. Surgeon E. Young, M. D.

Surgeon Hill Morgan, M. S. Keeper.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED]—On Tuesday the 4th, the H. C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieutenant F. Faithful, from Goa.

SAILED.]—On Saturday, the 1st, Bengal Floating Light vessel Planet, Lieutenan J. Arnold, to Calcutta.

Ditto, Ditto, the H. C.'s Ship Buckinghamshire, Captain Frederick Adams, to Canton in China.

Ditto, Ditto. on the 5th, Bark Admiral Drury, Capt. James Boucante, to Calcutta.

Madras Intelligence.

5TH MAY 1816.

On Thursday last, arrived the Lord Hungerford, Captain Napier, from London, left 27th January.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs Napier, Mrs. Wilkinson, Dr. Desborough, Captain Wilkinson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Mendes, Mr. Reid, Mr. Small, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Aberdeen, Mr. Spier, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Somner, Mr. Wemyss, Mr. Smith and Mr. Hitchins.

This Ship has brought a Packet for this Presidency.

Prior to the passing of the Amnesty Bill, some of the French Ministers were mild willing to make use of mild measures—which however, was powerfully resisted by the Duc de Feltre and others, who finally succeeded in bringing over the Duke of Richelieu and his friends—through the interference of Count Talleyrand—who, by a late Ordinance of the King, is to succeed Prince Talleyrand on his decease, in his rights—It is thus described in a private letter from Paris.

"Much difference of opinion has of late existed between the Ministers of the King as to the line of conduct which should be pursued by the Government under the present critical circumstances. Le Duc de Feltre, M. de Vaublanc, and M. Dubouchage, are for vigorous measures combined with justice; whereas the other Ministers are disposed to adopt a more *conciliatory* system. To attempt to *reconcile* the Bonapartists to their legitimate King, and rebels to a lawful Government, would be as great a folly as attempting to unite *oil and water*. The three Ministers above mentioned had determined to give in their resignation, when M. de Tal——, a Peer of France, and particularly distinguished for his fidelity to the King, and his attachment to the Royal Cause, called on the Duc de Richelieu, and represented to him the fatal effects which would ensue from his opposing the vigorous system proposed by the Ministers of War and the Interior. The Duc de Richelieu, convinced by the arguments of M de Ta——, has determined on uniting himself to the Duc de Feltre and those of his colleagues, who have manifested the same desire of adopting measures of vigour and energy."

Should the measures now adopted, not be sufficiently strong, to put down for the future the Jacobinical or Bonapartean faction—the Ministers of the Allied powers appear to have prepared a *Sovereign* specific, to be applied by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, is case of necessity.

The *little* Minority of twenty in the House of Commons, which divided on Mr. Brand's amendment to the address, did not appear to have any thing to object to His Majesty's Ministers, farther than the fact, of their having kept good company during the recess—a charge, we believe, which Ministers could not retort, with any consistency, on their opponents.

From the annual circular sent round by Ministers to their friends, it appears, that Parliament was expected to get through the business of the Nation, before Easter last. On the subject of Ireland, the Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is silent, nor do we observe, that any Member had touched on that topic.

It may not be uninteresting to state what has become of the persons comprised in the first and second articles of the King of France's Ordinance of the 24th of July. The first article contained the following names:—

Ney, Labedoyere, the two brothers Lallemand, Drouet d'Erlon, Lefebre Desnouettes, Amell, Brayer, Gilly, Monton Duvernet, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Debelle, Bertrand, Drouet, Cambrone, Lavalette, and Rovigo.

Of these Ney and Labedoyere, have been shot: Lallemand is at Malta, Drouet d'Erlon is in France Lefebvre and Gilly are arrived at New York.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Grouchy has embarked at Guernsey for America. Lavalette has escaped, Debelle is in prison, Bernard is with Bonaparte, Drouet and Cambrone are upon trial. Rovigo is at Malta. The rest are concealed.

The persons comprised in the second Article, and ordered to quit France in two months, are—

Soult, Alix, Excelmans, Bassano, Marbor, Felix Lepelletier, Boulay, (de la Meurthe), Mehee, Fressinet, Thibaudeau, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque, (General) Lobau, Harel, Pire, Berrere, Arnault, Regnaud (de St. Jean d'Angeley), Pommereuil, Arrighi (of Padua), D'Jean, jun. Garran, Real, Bouvir Dumoulard, Mevlin (of Douay) Durbach, Divat, Defermont, Bory St. Vincent, Felix, Desportes, Garnier-de-Saintes, Mellinet, Hullin, Clauvs, Courtin, Forbin Janson, the eldest son, and L. Lorque Dideville.

Soult, Carnot Vandamme, Lamarque, and others, are still in France; Carnot, however, is on the point of setting out for Russia. Several have escaped, or have been permitted to leave France. Excelmans is at Brussels: Bassano somewhere in Austria; Regnaud St. Jean d'Angely is in the United States, whither, we believe Bory St. Vincent and Felix Desportes have also fled; Arrighi is in Italy.

"*Bareilly 22d April.*

"You will no doubt be astonished to hear that a most sanguinary conflict took place here yesterday. The inhabitants of the city had for some time refused to pay the contributions for defraying the expence of the Chookedaree establishment; and made the introduction of the arrangement a pretext for a general rising against the established authorities. On the 16th, as Mr. Dumbleton was riding in the city, the mob attacked and killed two of his horsemen; when he sent for a small party of the Provincial Battalion, who killed and wounded ten or twelve of the assistants. Some of the Moosulman Nuwabs, and all the idle vagabonds in the place, immediately quitted their houses, and assembled at the Musjid in the old Town. Two Companies with two 6-pounders under Captain Boscawen, were ordered down, to disperse them, but had instructions not to fire unless the insurgents did so first. Captain Boscawen moved late in the night, and took his station close to the mob. In the morning the rioters had become so very numerous, that Captain B. although he found his position disadvantageous in several respects, did not venture to change it, least the movement might bring on a general attack. During the 17th, the rebel party encreased hourly, and became very insolent to our officers and men. Several messages passed from them to the Civil Power, in which they held out such threats, that it was deemed necessary to send an express for the part of Captain Cunningham's Horse stationed at Mooradabad. On the 18th, the insurgents were joined by several thousands of match-lock and swordsmen from Rampoor, Pillibeet, and the Nuwab's provinces. Captain Boscawen's party consisted only of 270 men of his own Battalion, and about 120 of the Provincial Battalion. An express was therefore sent for the 1st Battalion 13th; and another for more troops from Futtighur. On the 20th, the rebels were joined by about 1000 Puthans armed with swords, from Pillibeet.—They [illegible] of attacking our detachment; made the disposition [illegible] religious ones; planted four green standards, [illegible] strong picquets within ten yards of our [illegible] told them that it was ridiculous to attempt [illegible] resistance.—It was true, they said, we [illegible] but these they would take with the loss [illegible]y men.—Captain Cunningham had arrived about 450 men of his corps, on the morning [illegible]9th, after marching sixty-four miles in fifteen hours; and had been obliged to take up a position about half a mile in front of Captain Boscawen's right flank.—Between them, lay a wide plain interspersed with tombs; the whole of which was occupied by the rebels.—It seems that they intended to attack our troops on the night of the 20th; but found them too much on the alert. Early on the morning of the 21st, they got intelligence of the approach of Major Richard's Battalion, and knowing that it would be up by midday, they, at six o'clock, commenced the business by killing young Mr. Leycester, who was walking unarmed between one of their outposts and Captain Cunningham's station.—Previously to this, they had never objected to our officers passing from one detachment to the other.—They now began the general attack, and soon surrounded Captain Boscawen's small party, which consisted only of 270 regulars, 60 provincials, and 2 guns. The attacking force amounted at least to 5000 match-locks, 7000 swordsmen, and a large body armed with spears and clubs. The detachment had scarcely been formed into a square, when the Puthans made a desperate charge, sword in hand, and had nearly succeeded in taking one of the guns, having actually cut into the square; when Captain Boscawen cheered our brave fellows, who soon drove them out with immense loss. Captain Cunningham, who had with him 450 of his own corps, and 60 of the Provincial Battalion under its Adjutant Lieutenant Lucas, at the same time, made a charge at a large body opposed to him; but at first without success, the enemy being posted in a garden with a deep ditch around it. Lieutenant Lucas at length succeeded with the Provincials, who behaved in the most gallant style. Indeed it was remarked by every officer that no troops were seen to surpass them in the use of the bayonets. Captain Boscawen now ordered a company of the 47th to storm a grove surrounded by a brick wall, in which the insurgents were in great force. Our noble lads succeeded, and kept possession of it in spites of three desperate attempts of the enemy to retake it. Here sad havoc was made amongst them. After an hour and a quarter's hard work, our fellows set fire to the huts of the old town; on which the rebels gave ground in every direction, and at length retreated to the new city. Our loss of course has been very severe; but I am happy to say, we have not an officer killed or wounded. The enemy must have had at least 550 killed; and 8 or 900 wounded. Had the rascals succeeded, every European in the city would have been murdered. The arrival of Major Richard's Battalion, which marched sixty four miles with its guns in thirty-seven hours, prevented them from rallying—and quiet, if not peace, was restored to the city."

A person who passed through Rampoor during the period of the late disturbances at Bareilly, states, that the native possessing the chief influence in that quarter, and commonly styled the Nawab, immediately upon being made acquainted with the treasonable designs of the inhabitants of Bareilly, shut the gates of the city, and threatened destruction to all, who should go beyond its wall. Notwithstanding this meritorious conduct, the bodies of 100 Rampoorians were found among the slain.

The follwing very respectable force has recently assembled in the province of Bareilly:—Two Companies of his Majesty's 8th Dragoons; the Horse Artillery; the 7th Grenadier Battalion, commanded by Major A. Richards; the 1st Regiment Native Cavalry; the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry; and a strong detachment of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, are at the city of Bareilly. The 1st Battalion 15th Native Infantry is at Shajehanpoore; the 1st Battalion 13th Native Infantry, with its guns; and 100 of Captain Cunningham's Horse have marched to Pillibeet.

The following movements of Native Corps are now taking place:—The 1st Battalion 28th Native Infantry has marched from Cawnpoore to Rewaree; the 1st Battalion 8th Native Infantry has moved from Ramnuggur to Purtabgurh; the 2d Battalion 9th Native Infantry has marched from Dinapore for Benares; and the 1st Battalion 12th Native Infantry from Janickpore for Allahabad.

Calcutta Gazette.

We have, by the way of Java, received letters from Bencoolen of the 28th February, which state that the Honorable Company's ship Huddart had sailed on the preceding day for Batavia; at which place we observe by the Java Gazettes, she safely arrived on the 4th of March. The Honorable Company's ship Northumberland was still at Bencoolen; but would start for the Cape in a day or two. The passengers were all well and happy; and extremely pleased with Captain Franeklin's conduct towards them. The spice plantations in the neighbourhood of Fort Marlbro' were in a very thriving condition.

Preparations are now making for His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General's second visit to the Upper Provinces. His Lordship will, we understand, leave Calcutta by water about the 15th of July. His Lordship's suit will consist of nearly the same civil and military officers, who attended him on the former tour. It is reported that the members of His Lordship's staff will not on the present occasion be accompanied by their families

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Major General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. is now on his way to the Northern Provinces.—He will reach Delhi about the 15th proximo.

Major General Sir G. Wood K. C. B. has been appointed to the temporary command at the Presidency, in the room of Major General Sir R. Blair, K. C. B. whose time has expired. Sir George will, we learn, assume the command of Fort William on the 20th instant.

We have received by the Honorable Company's Cruizer Antelope, Java Gazettes to the 30th March, one week later than any that have yet appeard before the public.

The Honorable Company's ship James Sibbald anchored in Batavia Roads on the 11th March; and early next day His Excellency John Fendall, Esq. took possession of the Government. Mr. Fendall immediately issued an order that the usual honors should be paid to Mr. Raffles during his stay on the Island. With the exception of filling up the situations immediately held by the officers on the staff of his predecessor, Mr. Fendall made no change in the appointments of the former Government. Our private letters add that the delicacy and kind, considerate demeanour of the new Lieutenant Governor, had engaged the respect and esteem of all ranks in Batavia.

BATAVIA,—March 25.

Immediately after delivering up the seals of office, Mr. Raffles, who had been long and dangerously ill, made the necessary preparations for going to sea; and on the 25th March, sailed in the Ganges, Captain Falconer, for the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually for Europe, if a still colder climate than that of the Cape should be deemed necessary for his perfect restoration. It is impossible that any person should descend from high public situation to the humble rank of a private individual under more flattering and consolatory circumstances than Mr. Raffles. He had no sooner retired, than public bodies, and persons of every class, pressed forward with addresses expressive of their respect for his public, and esteem for his private character. All of these testimonials are written in such a style of warmth and apparent sincerity as could only be dictated by the purest feelings of friendship and gratitude; and the sentiments conveyed in them are re-echoed in numerous private letters to which we have had acces. The inhabitants of Batavia did not however confine the expression of their sense of Mr. Raffles's merits to the inadequate and comparatively cold medium of public writing. By deputations of their municipal bodies, & frequent personal attendance, they strove, to prove, that they entertained towards him, as a man, that partial regard, the purity of which might have been liable to suspicion, if tendered to him whilst in high official station. We know not if the following mark of good will can be reckoned amongst the demonstrations of public favour; because its value can be appreciated only by the enlightened few. We cannot however refrain from stating, that on the day preceding that of Mr. Raffles's embarkation, the oldest Lodge in Java, conferred on him the degree of Rouge Croix: the highest masonic dignity in their power to grant. They, at the same time, presented to him the jewel of the order; and an extract of their resolutions expressive of their affection and respect. Had time permitted, his installation would have been solemnised with public ceremonies. Hitherto we have alluded chiefly to those marks of public opinion, which may be considered as addressed more to the character of Mr. Raffles as a public servant, and as a member of general society, than as displayed in the unreserved familiarity of domestic life. It is pleasing to view that with narrow inspection, and that those who from uninterrupted intercourse had an opportunity of closely observing it under all the forms of unrestrained intimacy, were impressed with a high sense of his private virtues. The following letter from the persons who had been members of his family at different times from the period of his assumption of the Government, was given to Major Travers, to be delivered to Mr. Raffles, after the Vessel on which he embarked had put to sea; and could not but be gratifying to him, as the only thing that was wanting to complete the happy circumstances under which he returned to his native country.

To

THE HON'BLE THOS. RAFFLES, ESQ.
&c. &c. &c.

DEAR SIR,

Among the various and distinguished proofs of regard and of veneration which you have received from all classes and descriptions of people in this Island on your approaching departure, we hope you will accept from us a more silent, but not less cordial, assurance of the regret we feel at losing you; of the grateful and pleasing remembrance we shall ever entertain towards you, of the respect and affection, in short, which can cease only with our existence.

We have now, My Dear Sir, known you long, and though some of us have not had that happiness till of late years, we all equally feel that it is impossible to know you without acquiring that cordial & heart-felt attachment which binds us to you as it were throughout life, and renders us as interested in your happiness and prosperity as we can be in our own.

Whatever may be our future destination, and however it may be our chance to be scattered, when we return to our fixed situations in life, we can never forget the time we have passed in Java. The public sentiment has expressed what is due there to the energies and value of your administration, which the more it is examined the more it will be admired; it belongs to us rather to express what we have felt in our personal relations—to bear testimony to the spotless integrity, and amiable qualities, which shed a mild lustre over your private life. These we do acknowledge with gratitude, and these are imprinted on our hearts too strongly to be ever erased.

You will not receive these expressions of our regard until you have left us, and when perhaps it will be long ere we meet again. Accept them then, My Dear Sir, as the genuine feelings of our hearts; and allow us to request your acceptance of a small token of our remembrance in the shape of a piece of Plate, which we have requested our mutual friends, Captains Travers and Garnham, to purchase and to deliver to you in England. It bears no great value among the more splendid Tokens which you have received of the Public esteem; but it may serve to remind you of those who are with the sincerest regard.

Your faithful and devoted Friends
and Servants,

C. ASSEY,
R. C. GARNHAM.
C. METHVEN,
JAS. DALGAIRNS,
J. ECKFORD,
THOS. OTHO TRAVERS,
THOS. McQUOID,
H. G. JOURDAN,
THOS. WATSON,
THOS. SEVESTRE,

BATAVIA, MARCH 21, 1816.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

January 1, 1816.

The following is a most correct statement of the British Navy in Commission, made up to the first of the year:—Ships of the Line, 26;—Fifties, 5;—Frigates and other Post Ships, 75;—Sloops, Cutters, Schooners, &c. 101;—Hospital Ships, Prison Ships, &c. not effective, 14;—Troop Ships, 8: Store Ships, 14;—Yatchts, 5:—Total, 248.

A Spanish Commissioner lately arrived in London from Madrid, for the purpose of purchasing naval stores for Ferdinand the Seventh's navy, as the Infante Don Antonio, the King's Uncle, has been made High Admiral, and he is ambitious of making the navy of Spain rival that of England within ten years. The Commissioner it seems, however, has brought no funds, so it is dubious whether the naval stores are to be purchased by bills on the Spanish Treasury, or paid for when the Mexican mines are again opened.

LONDON: JANUARY 16.

There are a great number of females now at Berlin decorated with different orders, as rewards for their bravery in battle!—(*Paris Paper.*)

A German Gazette contains the following article:—"We are informed, that the Jesuits are leaving Rome by hundreds, to repair to the different Colleges re opened for them in Spain, Naples, Sicily, Parma, &c. There have lately departed 300 for the first of these dominions.—As this order has been suppressed about 50 years, viz. in Portugal in 1759; in Spain, 1767; in Naples and Parma, in 1768; the Members of this Order must either be endowed with an extraordinary longevity, or they must have recruited in secret, in order for us to be able to comprehend how, on a sudden, so great a number of Jesuits appear."

The rumour in the highest Court circle now is, that a marriage is actually agreed on between the Princess Charlotte and the Prince de Cobourg. This union has the perfect approbation of the Princess herself, and the Prince Regent has given his consent. It will have this important recommendation to the British People, that it begets no connection with any of the principal Powers on the Continent, by which we might be involved in their disputes; and the English people have the proud feeling that the presumptive heiress to the British throne, neither requires nor could obtain any aggrandisement, fortune, or interest by marriage.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 18, 1816.

His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieut. General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Knt. Grand Cross of the most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British Settlements in the Island of Ceylon, and Colonel of his Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

THE AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKES.

Saturday afternoon the Archdukes John and Louis of Austria, paid their promised visit to the East India House and Bank of England. Sir Wm. Congreve attended their Imperial Highnesses. At the India House they were received by the Directors, to whom, after viewing the interior of the edifice, they expressed their highest satisfaction. At the Bank they were welcomed by the Governor, Deputy Governor, and some of the Directors; they examined attentively the various offices, at which they expressed their admiration. Mr. Mellish explained to them the uses of the numerous apartments, and also the different nature and kinds of stock. It was observed that their Imperial Highnesses' curiosity was particularly excited on perusing the words "Imperial annuities." In answer to their enquiries respecting this, Mr. Mellish gave them a full explanation. About four o'clock they partook of a cold collation in the Bank parlour; after that they visited the Treasury and other departments. Their Imperial Highnesses took leave of Mr. Mellish very graciously, and retired in the Prince Regent's carriage, with Sir William Congreve.

JANUARY 16.

It is certain that the Pope peremptorily refused to see any of the clerical Ambassadors from Ireland; his message to them, by an inferior Secretary, was, "Let them return home and manifest their piety in their loyalty and obedience to their natural Prince;" but one of them, poor devil, is unable to return, till a contribution, to the amount of 200*l.*, shall be made for his relief.

(*Dublin Journal, Dec. 9.*)

On Friday a bill of indictment was found by the London Grand Jury against Mr. L. Davidson, for wilful and corrupt perjury.—It will be recollected that he was one of the witnesses for the prosecution against Lord Cochrane, by whom the bill of indictment is preferred.

THE TIMES,—DECEMBER 21.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

GENERAL OCHTERLONY.

The Resolution of the Court of Directors was read, for granting a pension of 1000*£*. a year to Sir David Ochterlony, K. B. for his services in the Nepaul War.

The Chairman (Mr. C. Grant) conceived that it would not be necessary for him to go into much detail upon the services of Sir David Ochterlony. They were sufficiently known and appreciated by that Court and the Public. He had, however, distinguished himself lately in a war such as we had never before known in India,—a war, which, from the discipline and courage of the enemy, as well as from the difficulties of the country, presented the greatest obstacles. Those obstacles were, however, surmounted by the valour and skill displayed by Sir David Ochterlony, and the enemy were reduced to sue for peace, on terms that appeared honourable and advantageous to the Company—by the cession of provinces that were of great importance to the enemy.—The Prince Regent had already shewn his sense of the value of his services, by rewarding him with honours, and especially with the hereditary honour of a baronetage. he hoped that the Proprietors would unanimously agree to the vote for giving him the means of supporting those honours he therefore moved, that the Court should agree in the resolution which had been read to them.

Mr. R. Jackson found himself obliged to object to the vote proposed, on the ground that sufficient information had not been laid before the Court. In the most common vote of giving an indemnity to all officers who had lost his baggage, there required at least two Courts to be held, and now a pension of 1000*£*. a year is proposed, without the proper documents being laid before the Court. He could not at a time, that the Company had a debt of forty millions on their backs, consent so hastily to the grant of a pension of 1000*£* a year. He did not mean to insinuate that the grant was not deserved, but he thought it would be more for the credit of Sir David Ochterlony that the grant should be agreed to, after full information, and after the despatches had been regularly laid before the Proprietors. There was one point, however, of which he could not avoid taking notice. It appeared to him extraordinary, that such a grant should be proposed in favour of a meritorious, but subordinate officer, at a time when the merits of his superior, Lord Moira, were passed over in silence. Whatever Sir David Ochterlony had done in the Nepaul war, was done under the authority and direction of that great Statesman, who was his superior. He could not avoid considering from all the despatches that had been published in the newspapers that Lord Moira had acted throughout the war, with a feeling most worthy of an Englishman. He had endeavoured, in the first place, to conciliate the Rajah of Nepaul, but when that Prince had invaded some of our provinces, and murdered in cold blood, officers that had been sent to him, then his Lordship most properly determined upon war. When he had made that decision, he conducted the war in such a manner as that it was finished in one campaign, on terms most advantageous to the Company, and at the same time, given a most severe lesson to the enemy. To grant the vote of thanks and a pension to an inferior officer, would appear to be silently casting an affront on Lord Moira. It would be departing from the constant practice of the Company on other occasions. Neither Lord Wellesley, the Marquis Cornwallis, Sir Hector Munroe, or any other superior officer, had been passed over by them in that way. For this reason, as well as for the other reason he had submit-

ted, he wished that the despatches should be regularly laid before the Proprietors before such a vote was passed. He felt, as he was sure every Proprietor felt, a sincere acknowlegment of the great services which had been performed by General Ochterlony; but he thought that it would be better that a grant in his favour should pass after the regular information on the subject was laid before the Court. It would then be the deliberate act of their judgment, instead of a tribute from their feelings. He thought that all the acts of the Court should appear to be acts of deliberate judgment, and not of tumultuous feeling. He therefore could not agree to the present resolution now, but wished that the despatches respecting the Nepaul war, should first be laid before the Proprietors.

Mr. Hume spoke at some length on the same side. He entered into a pretty long detail of the military career of Sir David Ochterlony, to whom he gave the highest tribute of applause. At the same time, he thought that the debate should be postponed until the papers were before the Proprietors.

Mr. Kinnaird also spoke at some length on the same side, and concluded by moving an amendment for the purpose of having the papers previously laid before the Proprietors.

A long conversation then took place, in which Mr. Twiss, Mr. Dickson, and many other Gentlemen, spoke warmly in favour of the grant of Sir David Ochterlony, which they did not conceive as casting the slightest reflection on Lord Moira. When Lord Nelson, with a detachment of Lord St. Vincent's fleet, won the celebrated battle of the Nile, thanks and rewards were immediately conferred upon him, without referring to his superior.

The resolution was finally put and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Jackson then moved, that all despatches from the Earl of Moira, from the commencement of the Nepaul war, should be laid before the Court.

Mr. Twiss wished to know whether any ulterior motion was intended to be brought forward. He thought it usual to wait until the executive made a communication on the subject.

Mr. Jackson said, that he thought it unnecessary to state what other motion he might think necessary to bring forward on a future day. He hoped that no motion of his might be necessary, as he trusted that the Directors would of themselves, bring forward some resolution of thanks to Lord Moira, that would save him from any trouble, and that he would have nothing more to do than echo the sentiments of the Court.

The Chairman said, that at present the Court of Directors were not able to form a decided opinion on the subject. They waited for the next despatch from Lord Moira, in answer to the last. He did not see the necessity of the motion, but if the Court were disposed to agree to it, he thought it would be better to add to it, the production also of the despatches from the Company to Lord Moira.

Mr. Jackson had no objection so to amend his motion.

After some conversation the motion was negatived, but the Chairman signifyed that there could be no objection to the Proprietors reading the despatches at the India-house.

MORNING POST.—Dec. 20.

Letters from Dover state, that the object of Sir G Nugent's journey to France, is to take command under the Duke of Wellington. If so, Sir G Nugent would supersede Lord Hill and Lord Combermere, being a much older Lieutenant General, and therefore could only command as a second Chief under the Duke.—It is possible, however, that such a command as that may be consistent with and consequent upon the nomination of the Duke to be Generalissimo of all the Allied Forces in France.

IRELAND.

ADJOURNED SPECIAL SESSIONS UNDER THE INSURRECTION ACT.

(HOLDEN AT CASHEL, DECEMBER 11.)

The Magistrates had been particularly summoned by the Circular Letter of the Clerk of the Peace, in conformity with an order of the previous sessions, when the Earl of Donoughmore was called to the Chair.

The Noble Earl addressed the Meeting, stating, that he rose in discharge of an high and melancholy duty, to call the attention of the meeting to the lamentable catastrophe, which marked the termination of the sessions before the last, when a Gentleman, who had been sitting beside him on that Bench, in the upright discharge of his Magisterial functions, within a little more than an hour after they had separated, fell a victim to assassination. When he looked around him to the greatest attendance of Magistrates ever witnessed in this country, and observed the universal feeling by which they were actuated at this horrid enormity, he would not go beyond the bare mention of the event, nor run the hazard of weakening the effect which it had so evidently produced upon the country.

"It is (said his Lordship) a question, and one of no little difficulty, what is to be done in the present emergency. We have the administration of the strongest laws ever passed in full vigour of operation, committed to the hands of persons, who, in their judicial, civil, and military departments, have eminently justified the selection which has been made of them, and who, in that administration, have given the fullest satisfaction to the mind of every good and loyal man in society. His Lordship did not see how it was possible for Governments to adopt any stronger measures for enabling the civil Magistracy to restore the country to quiet. But some good might be attained, shewing to the people the universal determination of the Magistracy to stand by each other, and by the law, and although the vast and unexampled concourse now upon the bench, assembled from all the districts of the county, was perhaps as unequivocal and strong as any declaration could be, he had drawn up hastily, a Resolution which pledges the Magistrates to each other, that they will not suffer the knife of the assassin to paralyze their exertions: but that the blood of their murdered brother shall form a cement to unite them in the support of the laws, and in the incessant pursuit and prosecution of every offender against them; that they mutually engage themselves to stand by each other in support of the laws;" and though (said his Lordship), "I am not connected with the Government of this country, nor a supporter of its general conduct, it is my perfect conviction, that nothing can be more firm or more correct than the measures it is now pursuing to check the spirit of disturbance." The resolution, he stated, would go further to say, that having consulted with the Magistrates of the Barony of Clanwilliam, the immediate scene of this outrage, it appeared expedient to apply to Government for the extension of the Act for appointing additional constables to that Barony: this, his Lordship stated, was not merely an opinion of his own, but adopted from the Magistrates of that Barony, who were as well disposed to do their duty as any other men in the world, but were unable without such assistance to carry their good intentions into effect.

His Lordship, who was repeatedly interrupted by plaudits while he spoke, concluded a speech, of which every word was pregnant with matter, with moving the Address:

MORNING POST,—Jan. 4, 1816.

The Military Orders which the King of France is going to confer upon the British Army, it is said will be numerous, and are to be distributed amongst those Officers who were at the battle of Waterloo, and who held military situations in Paris, as under, viz.—

General Officers of Divisions and Brigades.

Staff of the Adjutant General's Department, of the rank of Field Officers,

Staff of the Quarter Master General's Department, of the rank of Field Officers.

Field Officers who commanded Brigades and Regiments.

Commandants of Arrondissements of Paris.

Staff of the Army of the rank of Field Officers, &c.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 8.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned officers, belonging to his Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, to be Companions of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath:—Captains in the royal navy—Lucius Hardyman, George Tobin, Charles Baynton, H. Ross, William Ferris, Donald M'Leod, W. Augustus Montagu, Edward Chetham, Samuel Jackson, Francis Augustus Collier, James Pattison Stewart, Richard Spencer, Booty Harvey, Augustus William I. Clifford, Alexander Renton Sharpe, Joseph Needham Taylor, J. Smith, and George Barne Trollope. Lieutenant Colonels James P. Murray, half pay, 5th garrison battalion; Honorable Hugh Arbuthnot, half pay, 52d foot; William Woodgate, 60th regiment; Thomas Downman, royal artillery; George Wilkins, 95th regiment; Charles Philip de Bosset, Rolle's regiment; Arthur Jones, 71st regiment. Commander John Lawrence (2) royal navy; Charles Cowther, 71st regiment.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint the following Officers belonging to the service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath;—* Lieutenant Colonel James Colebrooke; lieutenant colonel W. A. Thompson, 3d native infantry, Bengal; Majors, J. Ludlow, 6th native infantry, Bengal; Robert Paton, 5th native infantry, Bengal; William Inglis, 19th native infantry, Bengal; Thomas Lowry, 7th native infantry, Bengal.

* This officer was omitted in the list which appeared in the Gazette of the 16th of September last.

Captain Warrington, who commanded the Peacock during her shameful attack on the Honorable Company's cruizer Nautilus, Captain Boyce, has been appointed to the Guerriere frigate. Surely the American Government could not have been acquainted with the merits of his conduct; which deserved a different sort of exaltation from this.

The residents on the banks of the Mississippi river have resolved on petitioning Congress to be erected into an independent State, and admitted to the benefits of the Union.

We have some Halifax papers of December. They mention that all was quiet in the British North American Colonies.

M. Regnault St. Jean d'Angely and family have reached New York; by the municipal body of which they were splendidly entertained.

Joseph Bonaparte is living in New York.

In the true nomenclature of trade, Napoleon is by the American politicians called the "Super-eminent."

Advices from London of the beginning of November intimate, that the Court of Directors had nominated Sir Charles Lushington to fill the post of Agent for East Indian Affairs at the Cape of Good Hope, in the room of Mr. Pringle, deceased.

LONDON,—January 20.

We published yesterday, says a Morning Paper, the Circular, addressed by Lord Castlereagh, to the Members of the House of Commons, "friendly to Ministers," and a fortuitous circumstance has enabled us this day to give a confidential communication, which is said to have followed that Letter.

"In reference to my Circular Letter of the 11th Instant, I have the honour to inform you, that His Majesty's Government has determined to submit the continuance of the Property Tax, under certain modifications, to the consideration of the House of Commons. The necessity of keeping up a very high military establishment, and the inexpediency of making any reduction of consequence in the Ordnance department, which, with very considerable increased expenditures, connected with the Civil List, are subjects which will be found to require a full attendance at the commencement of the Session."

"I have the satisfaction to add, that the present state of the Agricultural Interest has engaged the full attention of Ministers, and they will be able to prove, to the satisfaction of the House, the gross exaggerations which have been industriously circulated on that subject. As it is intended that the Session shall be short, it is hoped that all the measures alluded to may be completely adjusted previous to the Easter recess."

"I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

MARSHAL SOULT.

FROM HIS MEMORIAL IN JUSTIFICATION OF HIMSELF.

It remains for me to give an account of my conduct from the 11th of May to the date of the Ordinance which supposes me culpable. The facts in that period are neither numerous no susceptible of controversy.

I was appointed Major-General of the Armies; I obeyed. In that character I signed an Order of the Day, addressed to the soldiers, which was the work of the Government which I obeyed. I fought the Prussians the English at Fleurus and Waterloo.

If these are crimes, I am guilty.

But I venture to persuade myself that there was nothing criminal in my conduct; and to be convinced of this, it seems to me that it would be sufficient to examine that conduct without prejudice, and without detaching one's self from the circumstances in which France was then placed.

His Majesty had for a long time been removed from the kingdom. That retreat which always appeared to me contrary to the true interests of the King, had damped the courage of the Royalists. * The capitulation of the Duke of Angouleme deprived them of their last hope. The acts of resistance were every where succeeded by acts of submission. A great number of Frenchmen, doubtless, regretted their legitimate King, and beheld the new Sovereign with terror, but all yielded to tho imperious law of necessity. All France submitted, and the Government of the Usurper was established in fact. If there be an incontestible point, this is without contradiction one.

* Count de Bruges, with whom a few days before the departure of the Court, I conversed several times on the subject of the course which the King ought to pursue in the circumstances in which he was placed, can assert whether, in expressing my opinion, I did not say to him the same thing that Marshal Biron wrote to Henry IV. in a situation near by similar.

Things were in this state when the invasion of the foreign powers became imminent. Numerous Prussian, English and Austrian battalions had already raised on our frontiers the cry of hatred and of vengeance. The foreign Cabinets at first declared that they only took up arms to re-establish the dynasty of the Bourbons on the throne, but they soon retracted that solemn engagement by a new declaration: and besides, has the sequel proved that these promises ought to have inspired a blind confidence?

At the approach of this torrent, composed of numerous nations which had long been conquered and trampled upon by our armies, and amidst which there did not appear a single Frenchman, the only prospect which seemed to present itself to Citizens of all opinions was the ruin of France, should she be reduced to see her plains inundated and her strong places seized by a million of foreigners impelled by so many motives to her destruction.

Surrounded by my family and my friends, I lamented the situation of my Country, when I learned my nomination to the place of Major-General, and received orders to join the army immediately.

I obeyed, not as a creature of Buonaparte would have done, in defence of a power whence he had received or expected fortune. It is well known to the whole army that I always had reason to complain of that man, and that though I served with fidelity, no one more sincerely detested his tyranny.

I obeyed, not as an enemy of the King would have done. I had received from him only marks of esteem and confidence; and I am incapable of being ungrateful.

But as a citizen, as a soldier, I obeyed him who then was at the head of the Government.

My heart may have deceived me; but it told me that a French Marshal could not allow his sword to remain in the scabbard when the whole army was taking up arms for the defence of the country. History did not censure Admiral Blake, who, while commanding the English fleet under another usurper, whose power he also detested, did not the less valiantly combat in support of the glory and freedom of his country. He consecrated these words in which he addressed his sailors—*It is our duty to fight for our country into whatever hands the Government may fall.*"

But why seek abroad for examples? During the first years of the Revolution, when France, the victim of the most ferocious usurpers, languished under the Government abhorred by the good Citizens, and unacknowledged by all foreign Powers, did public opinion fix a stain on the names of those brave men who hastened at the call of the Chiefs of the State, to sacrifice their lives in repelling the enemies of their country? Was it not in speaking of those times, so painful in recollection, that history has already said—*French honour has taken refuge in the camps?*

If submission to the Government established in France, after the 20th of March, be regarded as a crime, let it be recollected that the whole nation must be guilty—for small indeed is the number of those who left the country to place themselves out of the power of the Usurper.

This theory would involve in it another consequence of a very extraordinary nature. According to it, the establishment by force of an illegitimate authority must cause the total destruction of a people. The Usurper would not fail to punish those who should refuse to submit to him, while the legitimate Prince, in his turn, would strike those who had submitted to the usurpation.

The English Legislature foreseeing this violent situation, provided for the public safety by a statute passed in the reign of Henry VII. which declares that no one shall be held guilty for obeying a Sovereign actually reigning. This law according to Publicists, is founded on these considerations, that a Prince who is driven by force to leave his States, cannot exact obedience while he is unable to afford protection—that obedience is not to individuals possessing an authority, but to the titles of Sovereign—and that the most manifest usurpation not less imposes the necessity of obedience to the most legitimate authority.

But why should I say more to prove that in such a case the citizen who submits to the existing authority, is justified by the circumstances? Was not this rule so necessary for the repose of States, fully acknowledged and consecrated by his Majesty at the moment of his entering his kingdom? Do we not read in his proclamation of the 25th of June, that he regarded no Frenchman inexcusable except the instigators and authors of the horrible conspiracy, which had forced him to leave France; but that he wished to throw a veil over all that had passed, from the day of his leaving Lille until that of his entering Cambray?

A stranger, as all my conduct proves, to the plot, the authors of which the King has thought himself bound to punish, and not having served under the illegitimate Government except during the interval elapsed between the two epochs marked by the Proclamation, on what ground can I be the object of punishment, when my security rests on the highest guarantee—My own innocence and the King's word?

What then is the cruel fatality which arrays against me all the wrath of his Majesty while his letter of the 13th of March, posterior to my retreat from the Ministry, still assured me of his favour, and while his proclamation of June 28, excuses the involuntary errors in which I participated during that interval with so great a number of Frenchmen?

Can it be my conduct since that Proclamation which has rendered me unworthy of the benefit it guarantees? No, that is impossible; for that conduct, as the army and the capital can attest, was such as, of itself perhaps, ought to suffice to recover for me all the favour of my Sovereign.

Can the Ministers have neglected to inform his Majesty, that before the 28th of June, and from the moment that the abdication of Bonaparte permitted me openly to express my wishes, I neglected no effort, avoided no danger in endeavouring to recal the troops, the citizens, and the different Authorities of the State to our legitimate Princes? While men's minds, and all the factions were agitated with the question, on what head the crown of France, regarded as vacant, should be placed, was I found to hesitate a moment in recognizing and proclaiming the rights of the Bourbons? Did I not do this in the Chambers of Peers, before the Provisional Commission of Government, in the presence of all the Generals of the army assembled in a Council of War to deliberate on the defence of Paris?

Is it necessary I should state that my zeal and frankness in maintaining that the honour of France depended on a prompt submission to the King, rendered me suspected by the Government, and caused my recal from the army, the command of which was entrusted to Count Grouchy?

Doubtless I never thought of demanding from the Court the reward of this conduct. I believed I was fulfilling my duty. It was my country I considered

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1816.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

myself defending. But though I was far from looking for any recompence, ought I to have expected that as the reward of my zeal and devotedness to the cause of the King, his Ministers would class me with those who have been signalized as the most criminal or the most dangerous of his subjects? Is it because I almost alone had the courage in those moments of difficulty, to recal to her duty France, then re-become free to follow it, that my name has been placed at the head of the list of the proscribed?

The more I reflect on this strange result, the more I compare it with my conduct and the wisdom of the King, the more must I be confirmed in the conviction that the mind of his Majesty has been deceived; that my conduct has not beeu shewn to him; that ignorance or calumny can alone have instituted the process against me. I may then hope that his Majesty, on being better informed, will himself deign to corrected the fatal error of which I am the victim. For this, his knowledge, his justice, and his bounty are my guarantees.

But were I to be so unfortunate as to find that his Majesty, consideriug himself bound by a first determination, should not think fit to employ his authority in repairing the injury he has done me, and should entrust to others than himself the examination and appreciation of my conduct, there is at least one act of justice which doubtless I shall not solicit in vain. It is to be sent without further delay before the Judges destined to pronounce on my fate. This act of justice I shall receive as a benefit, since it will furnish me with the surest means of proving my innocence. This is secured to me by the laws; and I cannot fear the being deprived of a right so sacred, since it is from his Majesty I claim it. Malevolence and ignorance may obtain by surprise from the Sovereign a serious charge against an irreproachable citizen; but to refuse the accused his means of justification, to condemn him without a hearing, would be an act of tyranny. I will then be tranquil.

To conclude, whatever may be the fate which awaits me, I shall not to be less the faithful subject of the King, and the admirer of his virtues, or less ready again to expose my life, on the first signal for my Prince and my country. The sentiment of my love for them and my duty, is too deeply rooted in my heart for either misfortune or injustice to alter it. It is long since I took for my motto—*Do your duty happen what may.* I never lost sight of it in the midst of political storms; and my conscience tells me I ought to continue faithful to it.

(Signed) De Marechal Duc de DALMATIA,
St. Amans, the———.

LONDON EVENING POST,—JAN. 23.

The Act of Parliament which paſsed last ſeſsions, authoriſing a direct trade from the West Indies to the iſland of Malta, in the Mediterranean, has given much ſatisfaction in the Colonies, where the most beneficial conſequences are anticipated from it.

The Marquis of Ely, Indiaman, which lost her foremast, bowſprit, and ſustained other material damage in the gale of Wedneſday last, is proceeding from the Downs under jury masts, to North-fleet, to repair. As this ſhip does not leak, nor appear to be any wiſe ſtrained, it is expected that ſhe is capable of undergoing the requiſite repairs without overhauling the loading. The Marquis of Huntly and Cabalva, Indiaman, which alſo ſustained damage in the ſame gale, were expected to complete their repairs in time to be ready to ſail with the outward-bound trade, which is ſtill detained in the Downs by contrary winds.

Marſhal Davouſt has been sent into exile; and Augereau has received a letter from the Miniſtry, stating that his conduct has been ſubmitted to the King, who has thought it proper to deprive him of his government and his appointments. Other Marſhals are to ſhare the ſame fate.

One of the Paris Paper, the *Quotidienne*, of the 14th of January, in commenting upon an article in an Engliſh Paper of the 9th of January, adds the following note:—"We are able to add to theſe obſervations of the Engliſh Journaliſt, an important fact, the authenticity of which we guarantee. The Proteſtant Society of London has addreſsed letters to all the Preſidents of the Lutheran and Calvinist Conſiſtories in France, to offer them succours. The Preſident of the Conſiſtory of Niſmes replied to them that his communion had no need either of foreign ſuccour or ſupport."

It is aſserted in the French papers, that the car in which the Laocoon was placed, broke down on Mount Cenis, and that this celebrated ſtatue was injured by the fall. The Pope is alſo ſaid to have advanced 75,000 crowns to enlarge the Muſeum of the Vatican. The ſtatues taken from Paris will not be put in their former places.

The Paris Journaliſts announce a very conſiderable riſe in the price of their papers, to commence on the 1st of February next. Instead of 56 francs, they are to be 72 francs per annum. They aſsign as a reaſon the increaſed taxes and retributions, or fees, which they have to pay.

Letters of the 25th ultimo mention the arrival of the Emperor Alexander at St. Peterſburgh, which occaſioned there great rejoicings. On his Majeſty's Birth-day the utmoſt degree of ſplendour was exhibited. The ball and the illuminations were ſuperb. The Prince of Orange and the Prince of Wurtemberg were preſent. Great preparations were making for the matrimonial ceremonies between thoſe Princes and Princeſses of the Ruſsian family, which were to take place during this month. It is alſo underſtood that the Grand Duke Nicholas is betrothed to a Pruſsian Princeſs, and the Lady was expected at St. Peterſburgh early in the ſpring. People at St. Peterſburgh conſider that his Imperial Majeſty has gained great experience during his abſence, and from his inſight into the different manners and customs of other countries, they expect much benefit to the interests of Ruſsia. The Emperor has commenced ſalutary reforms already, by diſmiſsing a few ſpeculators. The public think the matrimonial alliances excellent, both as to the wiſdom of the connexions, and the cementing of family relationſhip.

The Diets of Sweden and Norway have mutually reſolved upon an act, declaratory of the relations of the two kingdoms to each other. —1. Norway is declared to be a free, independent, and inalienable kingdom, united with Sweden under one King.—2. The inheritance of the Crown is in the male line, according to the order of deſcent before eſtabliſhed. Upon the birth of a Prince, having the right of inheritance, intelligence of the time and place ſhall be given to the Norwegian Diet.—3 Upon failure of the line of inheritance, on which a neceſsity may arise for proceeding to an election the legitimate Government *par interim* ſhall ſend notice of the ſame to both Diets, which ſhall have equal rights of election. They ſhall appoint a day for the election, and a committee ſhall be named for each Diet, which committee in caſe of a difference of choice, ſhall be held authorized by the two kingdoms to vote, by plurality of voices, and so to fix their choice upon one individual. The committee ſhall be compoſed of 36 perſons from each Diet, and of eight Suppleans. Carlstadt ſhall be the place of meeting for the two committees, each of which ſhall have its own Orator.

An article from Curaçoa, dated Oct. 15, says—Upwards of 20 Spaniſh Capuchin Friars periſhed on board the San Pedro, 74 when she blew up at the island of Coche. They were ſent out from Spain in conſequence of a new arrangement, whereby no native prieſt can now hold a living of 800 dollars a year or upwards, in their poſſeſsions.

THE TIMES,—JAN. 6, 1816.

IRELAND.

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

To his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland.

The humble and dutiful addreſs of the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,—We, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, beg leave to approach your Royal Highneſs, with the tribute of our humble and ſincere congratulation on the late ſignal ſucceſs with which is has pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs his Majeſty's arms; whereby the peace of the civilized world is likely to be eſtabliſhed on a ſolid and permanent foundation.

We preſume to avail ourſelves of this first opportunity of expreſsing our gratitude for the relaxation which has taken place during his preſent Majeſty's reign, of many of the penal laws which oppreſsed the Roman Catholics of Ireland: and we humbly hope that the total abrogation of our remaining grievances is reſerved for the auſpicious adminiſtration of your Royal Highneſs. To your Royal Highneſs it belongs to conſummate the work of goodneſs, which was commenced by your auguſt father; and great as the other achievements undoubtedly are, which have diſtinguiſhed and will signaliz your Government, we preſume to affirm that the total emancipation of his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects will be recorded as a deed of grandeur, not inferior to any other of your memorable adminiſtration.

While thus we venture to diſcloſe our ſentiments moſt reſpectfully to your Royal Highneſs, may we be permitted to repreſent that which most nearly concerns us as Miniſters of Religion. We beg leave most humbly to ſubmit to your Royal Highneſs, that no portion of his Majeſty's ſubjects is, or has, at any time, been more eminently diſtinguiſhed for pure, conſcientious, and diſintereſted loyalty, than the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland. With this impreſsion on our minds, we cannot but be ſurpriſed and alarmed, that, under the pretence of ſecuring the loyalty of our Body, an intention has been manifeſted of compelling us, in direct oppoſition to the dictates of our conſciences, to ſubmit, in the event of Catholic emancipation, to the interference of perſons of a different religious perſuaſion, in the appointment of the principal Miniſters of our Church; ſuch a meaſure, may it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs, would only ſubſtitute, for one mode of ſervitude, another, still more galling and oppreſsive. The political freedom, of Iriſh Roman Catholics might be enlarged; but their religious freedom, which they hold incomparably more dear, would be materially diminiſhed. Under ſuch a reſtriction, the moſt extenſive conceſsions of temporal advantage would be followed by continual heart burnings and diſcontent.

Relying, therefore, on the wiſdom and equity of your Royal Highneſs, we moſt humbly implore your gracious interpoſition, that our long hoped-for emancipation may be free from a condition ſo degrading to our feelings as Miniſters of Religion. So will your Royal Highneſs live in the hearts of a grateful and affectionate People; and we will endeavour to acknowledge this moſt ſignal favour of your Royal Highneſs, by our daily prayers for your proſperity and happineſs, and by every demonſtration of duty, gratitude, and zeal.

The receipt of this Addreſs is acknowledged in the following letter:—

Dublin Caſtle, 20, Sept. 1815.

Sir,—The Lord Lieutenant having tranſmitted the Addreſs from the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland to his Royal Higneſs the Prince Regent, I am to acquant you that his Excellency has received a letter from Viscount Sidmouth, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, ſignifying that His Royal Higneſs was graciouſly pleaſed to receive the ſame.—I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant, W. GREGORY.

The Rev. Dr. Troy.

JANUARY 11, 1816.

QUEBEC *Nov.* 14.—Our neighbours to the Southward are again, it appears, involved in a war with the Creek Indians. This we ſuſpect to be the effect of American artifice, with a view of reaping ſome profit from a quarrel with thoſe poor wretches, now that they (the Americans) are diſengaged from all other hoſtilities.

JANUARY 16,

A letter addreſsed from Algiers, by a captive to his brother, who lives at Genoa, states, that the number of unhappy Criſtians, who where languiſhing during the month of Auguſt laſt, in the chains of this Regency, amounted from five to ſix thouſand men, women, and children.

The following is a copy of a Minute tranſmitted by order of General Maitland, Governor of Malta, to the Britiſh Conſuls in the minor Barbary States, who have been placed under his controul by the Britiſh Government. From the friendly diſpoſition which it evinces towards thoſe States, we may infer that the chivalrous project of Sir Sidney Smith is not ſanctioned by his Majeſty's Miniſters.—

MINUTE by His Excellency the Governor.

Whereas his Excellency has received directions from his Majeſty's Government, to take under his immediate orders and controul the various Britiſh Counſuls reſident in the Barbary States (with the exception of Morocco,) his Excellency is pleaſed to publiſh the ſame, in the view that all perſons having any claims or reclamations to make on this ſubject, may addreſs the ſame to the Chief Secretary of his Majeſty's Government in this Iſland. And whereas it is his Excellency's moſt earneſt and anxious wiſh to maintain, in the fulleſt manner, that ſyſtem of good underſtanding and amity which has fortunately ſo long exiſted between the Barbary Powers and the Britiſh Government; he hereby invites the ſaid Conſuls, and others whom it may concern, to enter into the fulleſt communications with him on all points where the joint intereſt of Great Britain and the ſaid Powers may be involved, aſsuring them that it will be his ſtudious endeavour to maintain and cheriſh that ſyſtem of liberality, good faith, and condour, for which the Britiſh Nation is ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed.

By command of his Excellency.
(Signed) A. WOOD.
Acting Chief Sec. to Govt.
Palace, Valette, Oct. 12, 1815.

FINANCE.

It was lately stated that "From a calculation at the Bank, it appeared that our Funded Debt, including the Exchequer Bills, about to be expended, amounted to one thouſhand nine hundred and fifty millions sterling!"—Luckily we have the means of ſhewing the monſtrous falſehood of this miſ-ſtatement. On the 1st of Feb. last year the Accounts of Finances were laid before Parliament, in which it appeared that, the nominal capital, the unredeemed permanent debt of Great Britain was 649 076, 905l. 8s. 0¾d.; that the intereſt on it was 22,391,877l. 19s. 11¼d; that the Annuities for Lives, and the Long and Short Annuities amounted to 1,303.585l. 14s. 5¾d.; that the outſtanding Exchequer Bills unprovided for were 26,000,000l. and 31,941, 700l. provided for: Since that time a Loan has been made the proportion of which chargeable on Great Britain, was 27,000,000l. Exchequer Bills to the amount of 18, millions were funded, and the amount of 21,000,000l. were diſcharged previous to the Loan. The whole of the Permanent Civil Charges of Great Britain, including the intereſt of the National Debt, the Civil Liſt, &c. was 37 588l., and the income of Great Britain, excluſive of the Property Tax, was, on 5th April laſt, 52, millions; on 5th July it had increaſed about a million and a half; as ample funds were provided for the intereſt of the Loan and the Exchequer Bills funded, and the intereſt on them, the ſurplus remains the ſame.

An eſtimate has been made since the execution of Marſhal Ney, of the fortune he left behind him. It amounts to 2,500,000 livres: his engagements and debts diminiſh the ſum to 500,000; this leaves Madame Ney the ſum of 200,000 livres, or about 8,000l. ſterling. Thus the treaſon of Ney has abſorbed the fruits of 20 compaigns, and involved his wife and four children in irretrievable ruin. In this calculation, the magnificent hotel he purchaſed of M. de Sezeval is included. Nothing could ſurpaſs the coſtly elegance of the furniture. Prince Frederick of Pruſsia inhabited it, and his Quarter-General was held there. Some unavoidable injury has been ſuſtained; but even in its preſent ſtate it is not eſtimated at leſs than the enormous ſum (for France) of 1,000,000 livres.

A private letter from Paris states, that "the offer of ſome Engliſh bankers to pay the contributions upon reaſonable conditions, is not accepted, beauſe the French Government would not have private Engliſhmen interfere in the French finances. Now (adds the letter) the Jewiſh houſe of Rothſchild, from Frankfort, ſettled in London, makes new propoſals; it offers to pay 50 millions immediately, and the reſt in a ſtated time. France is to repay the ſums so advanced in ten or twelve years, with intereſt. The ſame house has also taken upon it to pay the Engliſh ſubſidies to the Allied Powers, for one per cent. profit.

The following is the text of the Law of Amneſty as agreed to by the Chamber:—

Art. I. A full and entire Amneſty is granted to all theſe who, directly or indirectly, have taken part in the rebellion and the uſurpation of Napoleon Buonaparte, except as follows:—

II. The Ordinance of the 24th of July ſhall continue to be executed with reſpect to the individuals compriſed in the 1st Article of that Ordinance.

III. The King may in the interval of two months from the date of promulgation of the preſent law, expatriate from France thoſe of the individuals compriſed in the 2d Article of the ſaid Ordinance, whom he ſhall ſuffer to remain ſo compriſed; and who have not been brought before the Tribunals. In that caſe, they ſhall depart from France in the appointed interval, and not re-enter the kingdom without the expreſsed authority of his Majeſty, under pain of tranſportation. The King may alſo deprive them of all properties and penſions accorded to them by a gratuitous title.

IV. The aſcendants, children, and deſcendants of Napolen Bonaparte; his uncles and his

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aunts, his nephews and his nieces, his brothers their wives and descendants, his sisters and their husbands, are excluded from the kingdom in perpetuity, and are required to depart in the course of one month, under the penalties established by the 91st Art. of the Penal Code.—They cannot enjoy within the kingdom any civil rights, or possess therein any property, titles, or pensions, accorded gratuitously to them; and they shall be required to sell, in the interval of six months, all property whatever they may possess by legal title.

V. The present Amnesty is not applicable to persons against whom prosecutions have been ordered, or who were under sentence or judgment before the promulgation of this law. The prosecutions shall be continued, and the judgments shall be executed according to the due course of law.

VI. There shall not be included in the present Amnesty crimes or offences against individuals, at whatever period they have been committed; and those who shall be held culpable with respect to them, shall be prosecuted according to law.

VII. Those of the Regicides who, in contempt of a clemency almost without bounds, have voted for the Additional Act, or have accepted functions or employments from the Usurper; and who, from such conduct, are declared irreconcileable enemies to France and to its legitimate Government, are excluded in perpetuity from the kingdom, and shall be required to depart therefrom in the course of one month, under the penalties enacted by the 38th Article of the Penal Code. Nor can they enjoy any civil rights within the kingdom, or possess therein any properties, titles, or pensions, obtained gratuitously by them.

The Chamber adjourned until Monday at six o'clock, when probably the deliberations will be with closed doors.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 8:—"Both Parties affect to be delighted with the decision of the Amnesty Bill. The Constitutionalists, who have triumphed over the Categories and Confiscation Project, and the Ultra Royalists, who have succeeded in passing the Regicide Article. It is yet possible, that the Bill may be rejected in the Upper House, or that his Majesty may refuse his assent. The Count de Bethisy, who made the speech in favour of the Regicide Article, waited yesterday morning upon the Duchess d'Angouleme, who received him with tears of sensibility. He afterwards breakfasted with the Duke de Berri. The Duchess's reception of M. de Bethisy is the talk of the Court. Elle fait Epoque, I understand, that after this cordial reception from the Princess, he presented himself to the King, who turned his back upon him. There are still two more important and interesting subjects upon which the Committees of the Chamber have to make a report; the one in regard to Lavalette, and the other on the elections. It is said that Madame Lavalette is set at liberty. Perhaps this is premature, though it would have been cruel to punish her. Some other trials will soon come on, and General Cambronnes among the rest. The garde royale, who have taken the duty here, are a fine body of men. There are a great many of the gallant Vendeans among them, and I believe the officers are all true to a man. There was a review of two regiments of the foot, and one legion of National Guards, yesterday by Monsieur and Marshal Victor: it was admirable. The whole had a most soldier like appearance, and the manœuvres were accurate and just. This is to be continued every Sunday, till the whole is gone through. In a few days there will be 24,000 of the guard in and round Paris, and it is said the Duke of Wellington will immediately remove his head quarters to Cambrai."

BUENOS AYRES.

It is intimated that the Buenos Ayres Admiral (Brown), in disappearing with the squadron under his command, has no intention of joining the supposed Spanish and Portuguese coalition against the Independents. His defection to the cause of the Government of Buenos Ayres is endeavoured to be palliated, on the ground that the Junta had failed in their promised reward to him of one hundred thousand dollars for the aid he rendered in the capture of the city of Monte Video, over and above the remuneration he had received for former services." His temporary absence," says a zealous advocate, "cannot be considered as an act of treachery, but intended that the Government of Buenos Ayres may clearly perceive what may be apprehended from others, in such a command, by the refusal to fulfil engagements toone of its bravest defenders." This mode of conveying a hint, it must be confessed, has at least the merit of intelligibility: it is a sort of logic which can neither be charged with intricacy or circumlocution: it is a conclusion as palpable as a fact burglary or a knock-down blow. But we believe that neither in the schools of learning nor in the daily intercourse of civilised men, is it usual to have recourse to this significant mode of argumentation; and nations, if we correctly understand the law, go so far as to discountenance it by calling it treason, and punishing the ingenious ratiocinator with death.

LONDON,—JANUARY 25.

Brussels, Jan. 19.—The Journal of Aix-la-Chapelle contains the following article from Ratisbon, dated the 8th:—'Yesterday news arrived from Munich that Prince Eugene has been declared Duke of Bavaria, and Generalissimo of the Bavarian army.'

Naples, Jan. 3.—The Constitutional Committee met yesterday to present its respects to his Majesty. All that is in circulation among the public on this subject excites great hopes. It appears, that his Majesty will not do less for one of the most enlightened Nations in Europe, than the Sovereigns of the North for their new subjects. The constitutional party is very numerous, and the King treats it with great favour.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburgh, Dec. 29.

"The ceremony of the marriage of the Prince Royal of the Netherlands to the Grand Duchess Anna Paulowna is near at hand, but the day is not yet fixed. This Princess joins to the charms of beauty and youth all the graces of mind; she possesses a pleasing amenity of manners which softens the majesty of the throne without diminishing its lustre, which will one day make the happiness of all who approach her. Mean time the Court is entertained by a succession of magnificent fetes, which often combine the most exquisite taste of Europe, with the sumptuousness of the Courts of Asia."

Brussels, Jan. 19.—The union of East Friezland and the county of Lingen to Hanover is highly advantageous to that kingdom. It excites the jealousy of the citizens of Hamburgh, who see the trade of the port of Emden, and the navigation of the Ems, increase at their expense.

FRENCH PAPERS TO THE 22D INST.

Paris; Jan. 20.—In the various examinations which the English Officers, arrested on account of the escape of Lavalette, have undergone, it appears certain that they have not yet implicated a single Frenchman.

The Prefect of Calvados has dismissed 60 Mayors and adjuncts, against whom serious complaints had been made from all parts.

The Memorial Administratif of the Code d'Or contains the following order issued by Count Maxime de Choiseul, Prefect:—"Considering that there still exist in various communes, trees called those of liberty, planted in the market places and before the churches; that these trees remind us of a fatal period when innumerable murders, and especially that of Louis XVI. were committed in the name of an illusory liberty; that it is proper to efface the still existing traces of crimes for ever detestable, which must only live in the memory of Frenchmen to excite their profound grief, and lead them to bless the clemency of our august Monarch, I therefore order, that on the 21st of January, after divine service, the trees called those of liberty shall be publicly rooted up, and the wood given to the indigent for fuel."

A great number of the inhabitants of Versailles, having observed a formula of abjuration of regicide in some of the Journals, the happy idea of which originated with the town of Montpellier, have thought it their duty to imitate the example, and have opened registers, at which they invite their fellow citizens to sign the formula.

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